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BY H. B. HOBBS & WILCOX,
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THE OLD SHOP

UNDER
A New Administration.

THE firm of Heintzel & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business on the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes
to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,
which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and which cannot be surpassed by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the reputation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article that for durability, work, quality of stock and neatness of fit will give

UNEQUALLED SATISFACTION.
Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Store one door west of Jack-
man's Mill.

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,
Janesville, April 22d, 1892.

The Rochester
BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. REYNOLDS.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE
PREPARE TO TRAVEL.

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THE GREAT SALE!

OF
McKee & Bro's
MAMMOTH STOCK
HAS COMMENCED.

A GREAT TRIUMPH
has recently been achieved by
THE UNION ARMY.

The importance of which to the whole country is sub-
mitted to every loyal man. A great triumph has been

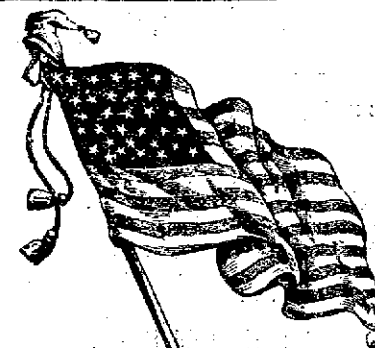
achieved by
McKee & Bro.

of which are not without their importance
to the whole people of Wisconsin, as they most ably

upon inspecting our enormous stock, and learning the
price. Five months ago, forecasting the tremendous

advance which has since taken place in the price of
DOMESTIC GOODS.

and believing in the old proverb that "Delays are Dan-
gerous," we took "time" by the forelock and brought



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

The Battle at Murfreesboro.

We have no later intelligence from the battle of Murfreesboro, than contained in our extra this forenoon. It is very singular that the result of the action is not yet publicly known.

The Loss of the Monitor.

If it should turn out to be true that the Monitor has foundered at sea, it will occasion great regret. It will weaken the public confidence in these vessels, even for the purpose of coast defense. It must, however, be remembered that the strongest seagoing vessels are frequently wrecked near Cape Hatteras, and it was never contemplated that the Monitor was fitted for ocean voyages. It is probable, also, that the new vessels built after the model of the Monitor were much improved.

Special to the Janesville Daily Gazette.

An accident occurred near this place today on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway, by running over a cow. Several passenger cars were smashed to pieces, and several passengers injured, some severely. Among those slightly injured are Mr. and Mrs. Blair, of Milwaukee, and a Mr. Meers of Madison.

KEOSHA, Jan. 5.
A dispatch to me, dated Nashville, Jan. 4th, says the 1st Wisconsin was not in the fight. The 24th regiment lost 262 killed, wounded and missing. C. C. SHOLES.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Cairo is once more in communication telegraphically, with Jackson and Holly Springs. The supply train which went to Memphis, has returned to Holly Springs. It was escorted by a large force under Gen. Kimbry.

Gen. Grant still holds Abbeville as his southern outpost, and the probability is now that he will advance again as soon as the road is rebuilt between Columbus and Jackson.

It is now definitely stated that the road will be opened from Memphis to Lagrange. Col. Murphy has been placed under arrest, and is now in Memphis, for allowing Holly Springs to be retaken in an inglorious manner.

How the Proclamation is Received.

The proclamation of the President is received by a majority of the people of this region with joy and thankfulness. Its opponents are quiet and say but little. They have done their bowing in advance, in hopes they could frighten the President, but since their Chinese gong policy has not saved their idol from the blows of the President, they are dumb. Doubtless they will talk about its constitutionality, and all that; just as if the war power of a nation, fighting for its existence, is laid down in particular words; and it would be the same as if a man were attacked by a ruffian, and to save his life he slew him, while a sympathizer looking on declared the deed was unconstitutional!

Just as such a man is clothed with new power by such an attack, so is the nation invested with new attributes by the danger which surrounds it, and the president is the representative of nation, and acts for it. He has done well. The old dragon of slavery which would have destroyed the Republic and its constitution together, is felled to earth, and all the loyal people say, Amen! While the loyal people bless the President for his firmness in this matter, it is hoped he will now put the execution of the proclamation, as well as the whole conduct of the war, into the hands of men who sympathize with his views, and who are earnestly loyal. It is time to give over the attempt to conciliate the rebels, either north or south. War alone can decide the questions at issue.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT ISLAND NO. 10.—There seems to have been great destruction of government property at Island No. 10, causelessly and uselessly. The facts as the Chicago Tribune reports them are these: Gen. Davies understanding it to be a part of rebel policy to take Island No. 10, and thus cut off river transportation, and fearing they might be successful, sent an order to the commanding officer to spike his guns, destroy his ammunition and evacuate the place.

This order was not executed. Davies then sent another order and his Adjutant to see that it was executed, and seventy-nine guns were spiked last Monday, and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition rolled into the river. The 150 men on the island protested, but the order was executed.

The President has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union.

The date of Jeff Davis' proclamation about Gen. Butler is the 23d of December. This was eight days after Gen. Butler was superseded in command. There is no doubt the rebel chief knew of Butler's supersession before he issued the proclamation.

SNOW.—A snow storm is now coming.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR MURFREESBORO.

Rosecrans Begins his March.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, Dec. 28, 1862.
via Louisville, Dec. 31.

Orders to advance on the enemy were given Christmas Eve, but were countermanded before morning. On the morning of Friday the 26th our entire force moved from Nashville, sweeping down the Wilson, Nolinsville and Murfreesboro pikes.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, 26TH.

During the day, Col. Canby's brigade of Gen. Davis' division, McCook's corps, had some lively skirmishing, and the 101st Ohio gallantly charged and captured one gun and a caisson from a Georgia battery. We lost only two killed and three or four wounded.

The enemy were driven back at all points, and at dark we occupied Nolinsville and Lavergne, and Thomas' corps moved down the Franklin and Wilson pikes, and all intermediate points; McCook's corps down the Nolinsville pike, and Crittenden's down the Murfreesboro pike, two brigades marching to the left on the Jefferson pike.

General Rosecrans moved from Nashville, down the Murfreesboro pike, at half past eleven o'clock a. m., and passed to McCook's front, his headquarters being established on the Murfreesboro pike, twelve miles from Nashville.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY, 27TH.

Gen. McCook was directed to press Hardee's two divisions at Triune on Saturday, and orders were issued to move up along the whole road. The enemy's pickets were soon met at various points, and there was sharp skirmishing all day long. Hardee fell back rapidly before McCook's eager advance, the Andersons' army distinguishing themselves in skirmishing, and Negley and Rousseau's divisions moving up to the center on the left.

Crittenden drove the rebels all day, carrying the bridges on the Jefferson and Murfreesboro pikes in handsome style. Our loss in the left wing was two killed and 27 wounded, most of the latter of the 26th Ohio. Our information up to this period warrants us in saying that the enemy did not intend to give battle. At a late hour Gen. McCook forwarded dispatches that Hardee had retreated upon the Murfreesboro pike. It seems that his true line of retreat, if Bragg did not intend to engage us, was down the Shelbyville road; therefore, it was concluded that the enemy would resist, in force, from Steward's Creek to Murfreesboro.

Subsequent information confirmed the impression, and every preparation which had not been made was perfect. In consequence of the heaviness of the roads, it required the whole of the day to concentrate and rest our troops; and, with the exception of picket skirmishing, there was no fighting on the entire front.

The two armies now face each other, on opposite sides of Steward's Creek, twenty miles from Nashville. The main force of the enemy is six miles from the creek, and we are encamped upon it in line of battle. The General and staff went to the extreme front on the Murfreesboro pike, this afternoon. The enemy's pickets were visible to the naked eye, and a considerable body of them, with a battery, were drawn up on the road, within distinct view, not more than a mile from us, keeping up a lively fire, with little effect.

We anticipated a shelling, but for some reason the enemy, though deeply interested in our movements, declined to expend their ammunition. To-morrow we shall have some sharp action, very likely a great action. The enemy have the advantage of position, high rolling territory, very much broken, with a deep creek intervening. Our troops are full of ardor, and the general appears confident of winning a great victory.

We estimate the rebel effective force at 35,000 men. We recently sent 10,000 from Kirby Smith's corps to Mississippi. This is certain.

The cutting off of our communication between Louisville and Nashville is not a good thing for us, but a great victory will relieve us of all embarrassments. Reynolds' and Fry's divisions are after Morgan sharply.

Before this reaches you a great battle will have been fought, or the rebels will have fled before us. Scouts inform us, however, that Bragg asserts that he shall lose 10,000 men before he leaves Middle Tennessee.

SATURDAY, 27TH.

Sunday—Nothing was done, Rosecrans declining an attack that day.

OPERATIONS ON MONDAY.

The army was in motion at daylight, Dec. 29. General Jeff. C. Davis moved upon Murfreesboro in advance on the right, Bully Jack road, several miles north of Triune, with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions of Thomas' grand division in the center, and Crittenden's corps on the left, moving down the Murfreesboro and Jefferson pikes. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions of the latter corps, were right and left respectively, and Palmer's division in reserve.

A battle on Steward's Creek was anticipated, but ended in a duel between Parke's 4th United States artillery and a rebel battery, at nine o'clock, to the right of Murfreesboro pike, in crossing the creek, there was no engagement.

From ten to one all was quiet, our army crossing Steward's Creek, from right to left, without opposition. At one we were within six miles of Murfreesboro, on the direct pike.

The army is still pushing on in splendid style, McCook, with Davis', Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions on the right; Thomas' with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions in the center, and Crittenden, with Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions in front, and Palmer on the right.

At one o'clock it was marvelous we were not stubbornly resisted at Steward's Creek. At two, we were anticipating battle with some doubt of a general engagement at Murfreesboro. Now and then there is a cannon shot and a little skirmish with cavalry outposts.

Gen. Rosecrans says headquarters will be established near Murfreesboro this evening. He is now at Steward's Creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and all but the reserves are far across the creek.

The grand battle, if any, will be on Stone's river, at Murfreesboro. The day is magnificent. An afternoon engagement will be in our favor. There is some skirmishing and the wind is blowing in face of the enemy. We have no casualties yet.

Should the enemy evacuate Murfreesboro, we shall pursue rapidly, anticipating battle near Shelbyville.

CAMP TEN MILES FROM MURFREESBORO.

Gen. Crittenden reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone's river, menacing Gen. Rosecrans. He is ordered to form in line of battle, with two divisions in front, and one in reserve, covering his flanks. Gens. Negley and Rousseau are close up.

Gen. McCook also reports his command on Williamson Creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro, with the enemy in line of battle on Stone's river, from Murfreesboro to Franklin pike. A similar disposition of his forces is ordered in Gen. Crittenden's line.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's River to-morrow, in front of Murfreesboro.

THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE.

CAMP TWENTY MILES FROM NASHVILLE, December 30th.

The 14th ar corps made a general advance yesterday, and pushed back the rebels seven or eight miles. There was some skirmishing on the right, but no general action. The enemy's position was very strong, and our advance was checked. The weather is very heavy.

els some seven or eight miles. There was some skirmishing on the right, but no general action. The enemy's position was very strong, and our advance was checked. The weather is very heavy.

Meantime the enemy made formidable demonstrations upon our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right. Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy. Before they had time to execute them, they burst upon our center with awful fury, and it began to break. Rosecrans' division was carried into the breach, magnificently by their glorious leader, and the enemy again retreated hastily into the dense cedar thicket.

Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. This time the number of stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging, but there was no panic. The General, confident of success, continued to visit every point of the field, and, with the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rousseau, Negley and Wood, the tide of battle was again turned.

Early in the day we were severely embarrassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made some serious dashes upon some of McCook's ammunition and subsistence trains, capturing a number of wagons and artillery. Ammunition was alarming scarce. At one point it was so scarce that not a single wagon load of it could be found. Some of our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was caused by the capture of McCook's train.

About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from the right to the left. The enemy, discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of high bluffs from his right; and for about two hours the fight raged with unmitigated fury, to the advantage of the enemy, for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view; the enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style; our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, or lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. There was not a place on the field that did not give men a satisfactory idea of a hot fire. Solid shot, shells and minie balls rattled around like hail. Rosecrans himself was incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His chief of staff, the noble Lieut. Col. Garcesco, had his head taken off by a round shot and the blood spattered the General and some of the staff. Lieut. Lyman, just behind him, was lifted clear out of his saddle by a bullet, which shattered his left arm. Three other officers and Lieut. Sergeant Richmond, of the 4th United States cavalry, were killed, not ten feet from the General, and five or six horses in the staff and escort were struck.

Between four and five o'clock, the enemy apparently exhausted by the rapid and incessant assaults, took up a position not as favorable as that of the morning, and the fire on both sides slackened, and finally ceased at dark, the battle having raged for eleven hours.

The loss of life on our side is, considering the terrible nature of the firing, comparatively limited. The only casualty list that day, excluding captures, did not exceed, perhaps 1,500, of whom not more than four hundred were killed. This is attributable to the care taken to make our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. But amongst our losses we mourn such noble souls as Gen. Sill, Gen. Augustus Willich, Col. Garcesco, Col. Minor Miliken, 1st Ohio cavalry; Col. Hawkins, 13th Ohio; Col. McKee, 3d Kentucky; Col. Farmer, 10th Kentucky; Col. Kelly, 2d Ohio; Lieut. Col. Shephard, 18th regulars; Major Carpenter, 19th regulars; Capt. Elger, 10th Ohio battery, and his two lieutenants, and many more. No other generals were killed. Among the wounded are Gen. Kirk; Gen. Nae Cleve, so reported; Col. Moody, 74th Ohio, who established a splendid reputation; Col. Laraby, or Lushby, 99th Ohio regiment; Col. King, 15th regulars; Major Foot and Ricker, of Stammer's 10th regiment; Capt. Bull, Wise, Barry, McDonald, Palmer, and Taylor, and Lieut. McAllister, 16th regt. Col. Long, regular cavalry; Lieut. McCullum, Nallers, and Foster, 27th Ohio.

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Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. This time the number of stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging, but there was no panic. The General, confident of success, continued to visit every point of the field, and, with the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rousseau, Negley and Wood, the tide of battle was again turned.

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About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from the right to the left. The enemy, discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of high bluffs from his right; and for about two hours the fight raged with unmitigated fury, to the advantage of the enemy, for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view; the enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style; our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, or lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. There was not a place on the field that did not give men a satisfactory idea of a hot fire. Solid shot, shells and minie balls rattled around like hail. Rosecrans himself was incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His chief of staff, the noble Lieut. Col. Garcesco, had his head taken off by a round shot and the blood spattered the General and some of the staff. Lieut. Lyman, just behind him, was lifted clear out of his saddle by a bullet, which shattered his left arm. Three other officers and Lieut. Sergeant Richmond, of the 4th United States cavalry, were killed, not ten feet from the General, and five or six horses in the staff and escort were struck.

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Power flood that standard sheet—
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle at Murfreesboro.

We have no later intelligence from the battle of Murfreesboro, than contained in our extra this forenoon. It is very singular that the result of the action is not yet publicly known.

The Loss of the Monitor.

If it should turn out to be true that the Monitor has foundered at sea, it will occasion great regret. It will weaken the public confidence in these vessels, even for the purpose of coast defense. It must, however, be remembered that the strongest sea-going vessels are frequently wrecked near Cape Hatteras, and it is never contemplated that the Monitors were fitted for ocean voyages. It is probable, also, that the new vessels built after the model of the Monitor were much improved.

Special to the Janesville Daily Gazette.

Stoughton, Jan. 5.

An accident occurred near this place today on the Milwaukee & Erie Railroad, by running over a cow. Several passenger cars were smashed to pieces, and several passengers injured, some severely. Among those slightly injured are Mr. and Mrs. Blair, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Meers of Madison.

Kenosha, Jan. 6.

A dispatch to me, dated Nashville, Jan. 4, says the 1st Wisconsin was not in the fight. The 24th regiment lost 262 killed, wounded and missing.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Cairo is once more in communication telegraphically, with Jackson and Holly Springs. The supply train which went to Memphis, has returned to Holly Springs. It was escorted by a large force under Gen. Quimby.

Gen. Grant still holds Asheville as his southern outpost, and the probability is now that he will advance again as soon as the road is rebuilt between Columbus and Jackson.

It is now definitely stated that the road will be opened from Memphis to Lagrange. Col. Murphy has been placed under arrest, and is now in Memphis, for allowing Holly Springs to be retaken in an inglorious manner.

How the Proclamations Received.

The proclamation of the President is received by a majority of the people of this region with joy and thankfulness. Its opponents are quiet and say but little. They have done their "bawling" in advance, in hopes they could frighten the President, but since their Chinese gong policy has not saved their idol from the blows of the President, they are dumb. Doubtless they will talk about its constitutionality, and all that; just as if the war power of a nation, fighting for its existence, is laid down in particular words; and it would be the same as if a man were attacked by a ruffian, and to save his life he flew him, while a sympathizer looking on declared the deed was unconstitutional!

Just as such a man is clothed with now power by such an attack, so the nation invested with new attributes by the danger which surrounds it, and the president is the representative of nation, and acts for it. He has done well. The old Dagon of slavery which would have destroyed the Republic and its constitution together, is felled to earth, and all the loyal people say Amen! While the loyal people bless the President for his firmness in this matter, it is hoped he will not put the execution of the proclamation, as well as the whole conduct of the war, into the hands of men who sympathize with his views, and who are earnestly loyal. It is time to give over the attempt to conciliate the rebels, either north or south. War alone can decide the questions at issue.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT ISLAND NO. 10.

There seems to have been great destruction of government property at Island No. 10, carelessly and uselessly. The facts as the Chicago Tribune reports them are these: Gen. Davies, understanding it to be a part of rebel policy to take Island No. 10, and thus cut off river transportation, and fearing they might be successful, sent an order to the commanding officer to spike his guns, destroy his ammunition and evacuate the place. This order was not executed. Davies then sent another order, and his Adjutant to see that it was executed, and seventy-nine guns were spiked last Monday, and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition rolled into the river. The 150 men on the Island protested, but the order was executed.

The President has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union.

(The date of Jeff Davis' proclamation about Gen. Butler is the 23d of December. This was eight days after Gen. Butler was superseded in command. There is no doubt the rebel chief knew of Butler's supersession before he issued the proclamation.

Now.—A snow storm is now coming.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR MURFREESBORO.

Rosecrans Begins His March.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28. The Rosecrans, Dec. 28. Orders to advance on the enemy were given Christmas Eve, but were countermanded before morning. On the morning of Friday the 26th, our entire force was in motion from Nashville, sweeping down the Wilson, Nolichville and Murfreesboro pikes.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, 26TH.

During the day, Col. Carlin's brigade of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, McCook's corps, had some lively skirmishing, and the 101st Ohio gallantly charged and captured one gun and a caisson from a Georgia battery. We lost only two killed and three or four wounded.

The enemy were driven back at all points, and at dark we occupied Nolichville and Lavergne, and our camps moved down the Front and Wilson pikes, and all intermediate points; McCook's corps down the Nolichville pike, and Crittenden's down the Murfreesboro pike, two brigades marching to the left on the Jefferson pike.

General Rosecrans moved from Nashville, down the Murfreesboro pike, at half past eleven o'clock a. m., and passed to McCook's front, his headquarters being established on the Murfreesboro pike, twelve miles from Nashville.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY, 27TH.

Gen. McCook was directed to press Hardee's two divisions, at Triune on Saturday, and orders were issued to move up along the whole road. The enemy's pickets were soon met at various points, and there was some skirmishing all day long. Hardee fell back rapidly before McCook's eager advance, the Anderson cavalry distinguishing themselves in skirmishing, and Negley's and Rousseau's divisions moving up to the center on the left.

Crittenden drove the rebels all day, carrying the bridges on the Jefferson and Murfreesboro pikes in handsome style. Our loss in the left wing was two killed and 27 wounded, most of the latter of the 26th Ohio. Our information up to this period warrants us in saying that the enemy did not intend to fight battle. At a late hour Gen. McCook forwarded dispatches that Hardee had retreated upon the Murfreesboro pike. It seems that his true line of retreat, if Bragg did not intend to engage us, was down the Shelbyville road; therefore, it was concluded that the enemy would resist, in force, from Steward's Creek to Murfreesboro.

Subsequent information confirmed the impression, and every preparation which had not been made was perfect. In consequence of the heaviness of the roads, it required the whole of the day to concentrate and rest our troops; and, with the exception of picket skirmishing, there was no fighting on the entire front.

The armies now face each other, on opposite sides of Steward's Creek, twenty miles from Nashville. The main force of the enemy is six miles from the creek, and we are encamped upon it in line of battle. The General and staff went to the extreme front on the Murfreesboro pike, this forenoon. The enemy's pickets were visible to the naked eye, and a considerable body of them, with a battery, were drawn up on the road, within distinct view, not more than a mile from us, keeping up a lively fire, with little effect.

We anticipated a shelling, but for some reason the enemy, though deeply interested in our movements, declined to expend their ammunition.

To-morrow we shall have some sharp actions, very likely a great action. The enemy have the advantage of position, high, rolling territory, very much broken, with a deep creek intervening. Our troops are full of ardor, and the general appears confident of winning a great victory.

We estimate the rebel effective force at 35,000 men. They recently sent 10,000 from Kirby Smith's corps to Mississippi. This is certain.

The cutting off of our communication between Louisville and Nashville is not a good thing for us, but a great victory will relieve us of all embarrassments. Reynolds' and Fry's divisions are after Morgan sharply. Before this reaches you a great battle will have been fought, or the rebels will have fled before us. Scouts inform us, however, that Bragg asserts that we shall lose 10,000 men before he leaves Middle Tennessee.

A DAY OF REST.

Sunday—Nothing was done, Rosecrans declining an attack that day.

OPERATIONS ON MONDAY.

The army was in motion at daylight, Dec. 29. General Jeff. C. Davis moved upon Murfreesboro in advance on the right, Bully Jack road, several miles north of Triune, with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions, and Crittenden's corps on the left, moving down the Murfreesboro and Jefferson pikes. Wood's and Van Cleave's divisions, of the latter corps, were right and left respectively, and Palmer's division in reserve.

A battle on Steward's Creek was anticipated but excepting a duel between Parson's 4th Indiana artillery and a rebel battery, at nine o'clock, to the right of Murfreesboro pike, in crossing the creek, there was no engagement.

From ten to one all was quiet; our army crossing Steward's Creek, from right to left, without opposition. At one we were with in six miles of Murfreesboro, on the direct pike.

The army is still pushing on in splendid style, McCook, with Davis', Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions on the right; Thomas', with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions in the center, and Crittenden, with Wood's and Van Cleave's divisions in front, and Palmer on the right.

At one o'clock it was marvelous how we were not stubbornly resisted at Steward's Creek. At two, we were anticipating battle with some doubt of a general engagement at Murfreesboro. Now and then there is a cannon shot and a little skirmish with cavalry outposts.

Gen. Rosecrans says headquarters will be established near Murfreesboro this evening. He is now at Steward's Creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and all but the reserves are far across the creek.

The grand battle, if any, will be on Stone's river, at Murfreesboro. The day is magnificent. An afternoon engagement will be in our favor. There is some excitement, and the wind is blowing in face of our march. We have no casualties yet.

Should the enemy evacuate Murfreesboro, we shall pursue rapidly, anticipating battle near Shelbyville.

Gen. Crittenden reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone's river, menacing Gen. Rosecrans.

He is ordered to form in line of battle, with two divisions in front, and one in reserve, covering his flanks. Gen. Negley and Rosecrans are close up.

Gen. McCook also reports his command on Williamson Creek, seven miles from Steward's Creek, with the enemy in line of battle on Stone's river, from Murfreesboro to Franklin pike. A similar disposition of his forces is ordered in Gen. Crittenden's line.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's River to-morrow, in front of Murfreesboro.

chs some seven or eight miles. There was no skirmishing on the right or left; but Collier's brigade of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, McCook's corps, had a smart brush with the enemy just beyond Nashville.

Cannonading was kept up for an hour, or more, the enemy wasting considerable fire, advancing briskly, and by a decisive flank movement, the 101st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained. The 101st Ohio is a green regiment, and the general is highly gratified with its conduct.

A general engagement is imminent. The enemy is sweeping rapidly down all the roads towards Murfreesboro.

At this moment heavy artillery firing is heard on the Nashville road. McCook is engaging Hardee.

The weather is damp, and the ground very heavy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE, BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Official Union Passenger Depot

Saturday Night's Report.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1. The greatest battle of modern times is now raging near Murfreesboro. The armies of Rosecrans and Bragg are hotly engaged.

There was heavy skirmishing on Monday and a battle in earnest on Tuesday and Wednesday, to be continued to-day. On Tuesday the rebels attacked McCook, the right wing, and drove him in confusion two miles. During that day the whole of my lost some ground. There was awful fighting done.

On Wednesday morning Rosecrans attacked and drove them some distance with great carnage. The movements were in charges upon batteries and infantry columns.

Yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon Rosecrans massed his batteries into a park of nearly one hundred cannon, and let them into the enemy's center. The latter tried to charge and take them, and such slaughter as the rebels and rebels is unknown in history. They failed, and our leaders in possession of the battle field.

There was no general fighting yesterday afternoon, Gen. Rosecrans keeping the roads and woods alive with shells. The supposition here is that the enemy are posted for a final stand on Stone's river, Murfreesboro, and the struggle will culminate to-day. The three days' fighting already done is most awful to be conceived. Thousands of men are killed and desperately wounded.

The woods and roads are lined with exhausted and cowardly stragglers from both armies. The force of each at the outset were estimated at about 70,000. Probably Bragg had 10,000 the most.

The Tennessee and Kentucky rebel troops fought like heroes. The Union army were heroes almost to a man.

I have a list of over forty generals, colonels, majors and captains killed, and as many more who were wounded, which I will perfect and send in next.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1. I have just arrived from a terrible battle on Stone's river, in front of Murfreesboro, west side. It has raged with unrelenting fury two days, and at last reports are undecided. It is one of the most ferocious battles of modern time, sustained by both sides with splendid determination.

Gen. Rosecrans marched from Nashville, last Friday, with about 15,000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle field, the enemy resisting bitterly. The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces in reconnoitering. The enemy was found strongly posted on a bend of Stone's river, west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, west side. The center also had the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedar, masking completely their position, which gave them the advantage of cross fire.

Gen. McCook's corps closed in on the left, on Walker's creek. Negley, of Thomas' corps, moved with great dispatch to the front of the rebel center, Rosecrans' division being in the reserve.

The battle was expected all day Tuesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed Orderly McDonald, 4th United States cavalry, not ten feet from Gen. Rosecrans.

That afternoon the Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were in the front, were driven into an ambuscade, and its two major, Rosecrans and Ward, were killed. Crittenden's corps lost four killed and twenty-one wounded that day, including Ad. Elliott, of the 67th Indiana, severely. McCook's loss was about fifty on the same day.

The rebel cavalry made a dash on our rear at Lavergne, burnt a few wagons, and captured thirty-five prisoners.

The night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy was moving upon McCook, obviously to attack our right wing. This corresponded with the wish of Gen. Rosecrans, who instructed Gen. McCook to hold him in check stubbornly, while the left wing should be thrown into Murfreesboro, behind the enemy.

At daybreak on the last day of December, everything appeared working well. The battle had opened on the right, and our left wing was on hand. At 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that the fire was approaching the left. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forest full of flying negroes, with some struggling soldiers who reported whole regiments falling back rapidly.

Mentioning one of McCook's aids had announced to Rosecrans that Gen. Johnston had permitted the batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, which had somewhat demoralized the troops. This was obvious.

The brave Gen. Sill, one of our best officers, was killed; Gen. Kirk, severely wounded, and Gen. Willich killed or missing, besides other valuable officers.

Gen. Rosecrans went word pressing McCook to hold - front; he would help him and it would all work right. He now galloped to the front of Crittenden's line, with his staff, to order the line of battle, while the enemy opened a full battery and emptied two saddles of the escort.

Meantime the enemy made formidable demonstrations upon our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right.

Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy. Before they had time to execute them, they burst upon our center with awful fury, and it began to break. Rosecrans' division was thrown into confusion, and the enemy, by a glorious leader, and the enemy, again retreated hastily into the dense cedar thicket.

Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. This time the number of stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging, but there was no panic. The General, confident of success, continued to visit every point of the field, and, with the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rosecrans, Negley and Wood, the tide of battle was again turned.

Early in the day we were severely harassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made some serious dashes upon some of McCook's ammunition and subsistence trains, capturing a number of wagons and artillery. Ammunition was alarmingly scarce. At one time it was announced that not a single wagon load of it could be found. Some of our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was caused by the capture of McCook's train.

About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from the right to the left. The enemy, discovering the impossibility of executing in their main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of high bluffs from his right; and for about two hours the fight raged with unmitigated fury, to the advantage of the enemy, for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. The scene at this period was unforgettably terrible. The whole battle was in full view; the enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style; our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury; and our gallant leaders moving to the front with unflinching courage, or lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. There was not a place on the field that did not give men a satisfactory idea of a hot fire. Solid shot, shells and minie balls, rattled around like hail. Rosecrans himself was incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His chief of staff, the noble Lieut. Col. Garcesche, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood spattered the General and some of the staff. Lieut. Lyman, just behind him, was likewise cut off by his side by a round shot, which shattered the left arm and shattered and gallant Sergeant Richmond of the 4th United States cavalry, were killed not ten feet from the General, and five or six horses in the staff and escort were struck.

Between four and five o'clock, the enemy apparently exhausted by the rapid and incessant assault, took up a position not so favorable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened, and finally ceased at dark, the battle having raged for eleven hours.

The loss of life on our side is, considering the terrible nature of the firing, comparatively light. The rebels claim that they are excluding captured guns, and exclude, perhaps 1,500, of whom not more than one-fourth were killed. This is attributable to the care taken to make our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. But amidst our losses we mourn such noble souls as Gen. Sill, Gen. August Willich, Col. Garcesche, Col. Minor Miliken, 1st Ohio cavalry; Col. Hawkins, 13th Ohio; Col. McKee, 3d Kentucky; Col. Farmer, 15th Kentucky; Col. Kell, 2d Ohio; Lieut. Col. Shepherd, 18th regulars; Major Carpenter, 1st regulars; Capt. Algeron, 1st Ohio battery; and his two Lieutenants, and many more. No other generals were killed.

Among the wounded are Gen. Kirk; Gen. N. C. Cleve, so reported; Col. Moody, 7th Ohio, who established a splendid reputation; Col. Lantry, or Lashby, 99th Ohio regiment; Col. King, 15th regulars; Majors Foot and Hicker, of Slommer's 10th regiment; Capt. Ball, Wise, Barry, McDonnell, Palmer, and York, and Lieut. McAllister, 10th regulars; Major Townsend, 18th regulars; Capt. Long, 13th regular cavalry; Lieut. McClellan, Nuller, and Foster, 27th Ohio.

When the battle closed the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage is therefore in their favor.

The object in attacking was to cut us off from Nashville. They almost succeeded. They played their old game. If McCook's corps had held more firmly against Hardee's corps and Cleburn's division, which more fought, Rosecrans' plan of battle would have succeeded.

At dark McCook had a heavy force on our right, looking to the belief that they pretended to pursue. Their cavalry, moving, was excessively troublesome, cutting deeply into our trains behind us, and had not cavalry enough to protect ourselves. The 4th regulars made one splendid dash at them, capturing 67 and releasing 300 prisoners they had taken from us. We captured 500 prisoners; the enemy have a large number.

Gen. Rosecrans determined to begin the attack this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not fight on the right, and the battle worked that way. At 11 o'clock matters were not very flattering on their side. At 12 o'clock our artillery received new supplies of ammunition, and a terrible fire was opened. The enemy began to give way, Gen. Thomas pressing on their center, and Crittenden advancing on their left. The battle was more severe at that hour than it had been, and the result was still doubtful. Both sides were weary, but determined. Gen. Rosecrans feels its importance fully. If he is defeated, it will be badly, because we will fight as long as he has a brigade. If he is victorious, the center will be destroyed. At this hour we are apprehensive that some of our troops behaved badly, but the most of them were heroes.

Walker's brigade, consisting of the 17th and 31st Ohio and two other regiments, were not in Wednesday's battle, being engaged; but they were engaged to-day.

The enemy seemed fully as numerous as we. They did not use much artillery. Generals Joe Johnston and Bragg were in command. Prisoners say they lost largely.

McCook was brave to a fault, and self-sacrificing. He narrowly escaped death many times. His horse was killed under him, and he was severely hurt by the falling.

11:15 a. m.—There are no later tidings of to-day's battle. The rebel cavalry are destroying our wagon trains on the Murfreesboro pike to-night.

Cairo special says Col. Dickey's cavalry utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Oaklania to Stratford, 27 miles. This was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs. Grant's forces destroyed the road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

Cairo, Jan. 3. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman on the battlefield at Vicksburg were received from Helena. On Saturday, 27th, Sherman debarked his troops on the bank of the Yazoo, 10 miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the reach of the fire from the gunboats, he met the enemy in force, a terrific conflict of five hours ensued. The enemy was driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenchments did not work

on the hill by our shells. Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening. During the night positions were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy, under cover of the undergrowth. At daylight on Sunday an advance was made by Sherman's whole force. Steel held the left, Morgan and Blair the center. Steel turned the enemy's right flank, and communicated with Morgan's division, having been separated by swamps, running at right angles to main front. My sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock musketry and artillery fighting was severe. The rebels in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions were entrenched on high rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm.

The gunboats did not co-operate, but the Union engaged the fortifications at Harris Bluff. During the action several of her crew were killed. Capt. Gwyn, commandant, was mortally wounded. The 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri and 2d Kentucky sustained considerable loss in Saturday's fight. Banks and Farragut are expected to co-operate, but had not arrived.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Jan. 4.—10 P. M. Reports by telegraph say that we have had a severe battle at Vicksburg. General Sherman got in 15,000 of the rebels and fought them alone. It is also reported that we were captured the place.

The news from Memphis is confirming. We whipped the enemy but at a great loss of officers and men. There were four or five Wisconsin regiments in the fight, but as yet we have received no particulars as to their loss.

Lititz.—Vicksburg probably ours but it needs confirmation. A long account from Rosecrans, but the result is not given. Battle still going on with tremendous hard fighting. Worst battle of the war.

The Monitor founded at sea a few days since, off Cape Hatteras.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 3. The steamer State of Georgia reports that the Monitor founded on Monday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men—numbers unknown.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Memphis Bulletin, just received, contains further information from Vicksburg. The steamer Rattlesnake arrived direct from Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening. Fighting had been going on five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. Living on the last line of the defenses, on the Jackson & Vicksburg railroad, had ceased, and the Indians were in the line, and surrounded.

This line of fortifications is just two miles from Vicksburg, and there was nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad. The officers of the Rattlesnake think there is no doubt but Vicksburg is ours. Before taking the fortifications Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shoreport railroad. This work was successfully accomplished. On Sunday night Sherman was reinforced by 9,000 men from Grant's command, by way of the river. Our whole force now at Vicksburg is about 40,000 men. We have captured ten guns and 700 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The material result of Stuart's cavalry raid was one government wagon, half filled with oats, but it marked the withdrawal from the lines behind Fredericksburg of large reinforcements for Bragg's army or at Charleston. A balloon observation 900 feet high revealed to our commanders last week that the number of rebel infantry camped across the Rappahannock was largely diminished.

Richmond papers of Friday contain the following dispatch, which is official to the rebel war department:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1. We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours' hard fighting have driven him from every position where he has successfully resisted us, with the exception of this point. We occupy the field. We captured 4,000 prisoners, including two brigadier generals, 31 pieces of artillery, and some teams. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy much greater. (Signed.)

General Commanding. CHANESBORO, Dec. 31. The British steamer Petrel from Port Monroe, has arrived off the bar. She is visited by Mr. Bunch, the British consul, today, and will come up to the city. The steamer Emma Tuttle, captured by a Yankee cruiser and put in charge of a prize crew, has been recaptured by the original officers and crew, who were confined on board, and taken back to Nassau with the prize crew as prisoners.

A courier has just arrived who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning, but after a severe fight were repulsed with heavy loss. No further particulars at present. The loss of the enemy is said to be about three hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is fifty killed and wounded.

The belief that no troops have been withdrawn from our front and sent to reinforce Bragg is very general among our commanding officers. Weather warm and clear.

New York, Jan. 5.

A London letter, in the World states, if the writer is not misinformed, the governments of England and Russia have reconsidered their action upon the proposition of Napoleon for intervention in American affairs.

A special dispatch from Richmond, of the 3d, gives an account of a recent reconnaissance in force to Morrisville, on this side of the Rappahannock. Forty-eight miles were made in 30 hours. Several rebel pickets were captured, and the forces returned in good condition. One of the regiments crossed the Rappahannock and penetrated seven miles into the interior, by found no rebel cavalry or infantry in force.

Washington special to the Times.—There is nothing in recent advices from our ministers in Europe indicating a change in the policy of non-intervention. President Janes writes hopefully of the ability of Mexico to defeat the project of the French towards the empire. The French emigrants were sent from Fort Murore to Wilmington, the object being to cut off communication with Charleston.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 5. Flour 31 lbs better, 5,900, 10 super state, 6,300, 50 extra state, 6,500, 70 choice. Wheat 12c better with fair demand; 12 1/2 1/4 Chicago spring, 13 1/2, 1/4 Milwaukee winter. Corn 10c, 10 1/2, 1/4 shipping mixed western. Oats 4c, 4 1/2, 1/4 Pork steady. Gold better and active, closes 134 1/2.

Tobacco in Havana.

It is said that 60,000 pounds of tobacco have been raised in Adams county during the past year.

COAL IN MICHIGAN.—Prof. Winchell, geologist of Michigan, reports that the whole central area of that state, embracing 187 townships, or 6,700 square miles, is underlaid by coal seams, ranging in thickness from three to five feet. Mines have been opened in several places—three at Jackson and one at Corunna, which last year yielded over 25,000 tons. The coal resembles that in Illinois both in quality.

MARRIED.

At Madison, Jan. 1, 1863, by E. R. Whitely, Esq., Mr. ZILVER M. MOORE and Miss FANNY E. MOORE, both of Madison, Wis.

In this city, at Mr. Trask's, January 3d, by Rev. R. H. Goodenow, Mr. H. N. ROBERTSON and Miss ANNA STANLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city on

the State of Wisconsin to Nathaniel H Bennett, Elizabeth Bennett, Thomas Kinney and Mary Kinney

YU, the above-named defendants.
 YU are hereby summoned and required to answer
 the complaint in this action, which is filed in
 the office of the Clerk of the District Court for Rock
 County, at the City of Janesville in said county, on the
 25th day of November, 1862, and a copy of which
 is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your
 answer to said complaint, on the subscribers, at the
 office in said city, within twenty days after the service
 of this summons on you, or before the expiration of
 thirty days, and to you fail to answer the said complaint
 within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action
 will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the
 complaint.—Dated Nov. 13th, 1862.

BENNETT, CARSDOFF & GIBBS,
 Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

STATS OF WISCONSIN.
ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

THE 13th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following conveyance, duly executed, situate in the city of Janesville, in the county and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as lot number four (4) in Willard's subdivision of lot number one (1) of Mitchell's addition to Janesville, was duly acknowledged before me by the said

vile, being twenty-two (22) feet on Milwaukee street and one hundred and ten (110) feet in depth, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision, or so much

thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount of said
by virtue of said judgment. DATED AT OMAHA, Nebraska,
WILLARD MARSHALL, Trial Attorney. d:11:dm
CIRCUIT COURT FOR 40TH COUNTY.
David S Cowles, plaintiff, against John Mitchell, Solomon H.
Brown, Eliza Wilson and Caroline Kieselheimer.
In pursuance and to the better of a Judgment of said
Court, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify
on 7th day of June, A D 1881, 1st term of said Court, aforesaid
appointed for such purpose by said court, with seal
of said Court, that the following is a true and correct
of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, to Janesville, on
the 25TH day of November last past, to wit:
at 2 o'clock P.M. all those parcels of land situate in
city of Janesville, consisting of lots numbered 150, 151,
152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163,
164, 165, and known and described as lots one hundred
eighty nine (189), one hundred and sixty (166),
one hundred and sixty one (161), one hundred and
sixty two (162), one hundred and sixty three (163),
one hundred and sixty four (164), one hundred and
sixty five (165), one hundred and sixty six (166),
one hundred and sixty seven (167), one hundred and
sixty eight (168), one hundred and sixty nine (169),
one hundred and seventy (170), one hundred and
seventy one (171), one hundred and seventy two (172),
one hundred and seventy three (173), one hundred and
seventy four (174), one hundred and seventy five (175),
one hundred and seventy six (176), one hundred and
seventy seven (177), one hundred and seventy eight (178),
one hundred and seventy nine (179), one hundred and
eighty (180), one hundred and eighty one (181), one
hundred and eighty two (182), one hundred and eighty
three (183), one hundred and eighty four (184), one
hundred and eighty five (185), one hundred and eighty
six (186), one hundred and eighty seven (187), one
hundred and eighty eight (188), one hundred and
eighty nine (189), one hundred and ninety (190), one
hundred and ninety one (191), one hundred and ninety
two (192), one hundred and ninety three (193), one
hundred and ninety four (194), one hundred and ninety
five (195), one hundred and ninety six (196), one
hundred and ninety seven (197), one hundred and ninety
eight (198), one hundred and ninety nine (199), one
hundred (200) in Mitchell's title addition to Janesville,
according to the record plat thereof, or so much thereof as
may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, and to the
by virtue of said judgment. DATED AT OMAHA, Nebraska,
this 25th day of June, A.D. 1881. J. W. C. JAMES, Clerk.

The sale of the above described property is postponed until Monday, the 26th day of January, 1883, to take place at the place and hour above mentioned.

Dated November 26th, 1892.
no2822 IHA O. JENKS, Referee.

Sheriff's Mortgage Sale.

To all persons interested:

CIRCUIT COURT FOR JACKSON COUNTY

Levie Tappan, plaintiff, against Alexander T. Gray,
John R. Gray, Alvin M Gray and Frances Anderson
defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of said court made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of December, A D 1892, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, do hereby offer at public and highest bidder, at the front door of the post office city of Janesville, in Rock county, Wis., on Monday the 27th day of January, A.D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, the following tracts, lots or lot of land situated in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin; and parties desiring to purchase the same are notified to appear at the time and place above specified, to wit: (1) in the substitution of block one hundred and eighty-five (175) in South, Bailey & Stowe's addition to the city of Janesville, containing 1.25 acres more or less, corded plat of the same, so much thereof as may be sufficient to make the amount due upon said judgment with costs and the amount of interest thereon, viz: \$18.00, legal interest at 6% per annum, to date of sale, 1892.

S. J. M. PETNAM,

FINCHES, LYNDZ & MILLER, Sheriff of Rock Co.
Attys for Plff. delba7w

[illegible]

S D Conant, plff. vs Jeremiah Moriarty, defend

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Levi A Ward, plff, arrt J. E. Bailey, arrt, Louisa Allen,
Harris J. E. Bailey, do'ts.

"N" purchase had by virtue of a deed, instrument of
closure and sale of said court, rendered in the
action on the 6th day of June, A D 1860, I shall
be paid for the said lot, and the same shall be
the property of the Rock County Bank, in the City of
Mills, in said county, on

THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY 1862

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the property
situate in the county of Rock and State of Wis-
consin and described as follows: the east half of the
northwest quarter of section 10, township 33
north quarter of section ten (10), and the northeast
quarter of the southeast quarter and the northwest
quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11,
township 33 north, range 10 east, T. 33 N., R. 10 E.,
S. 34 W. of the 6th principal meridian, in the
ownership one (1) north, of range for ten (34) S.,
so much thereof as shall be necessary to make
the whole of said lot, and the same shall be
paid for by virtue of said deed, instrument of
closure and sale, to
S. J. M. PUTNA
H. K. WILSON Sheriff of Rock County.
Witness my hand and
Seal of Office.

CIRCUIT COURT - ROCK COUNTY.
O. Finfeld and D. B. Field arrt O. B. Maxwell,
Ctting.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named
ants:

[illegible]

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit: lots three
four in block number forty; also lot eight a
north half of lot five in block number sixteen

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
vs Barrows, plaintiff, against O B Matton and F
tiff, debts.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants O
tion and F tiff, do hereby summons and require you to
the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action
has filed in the office of the Clerk of said circuit
County of Rock County, Wisconsin, at Madison,
December, A D 1902, and of which you were duly
fifth served, appear and to answer every copy of your
to the said complaint, under penalty of default being
service hereof, within twenty days after the date
at Janesville, Wisconsin, exclusive of the day of such
and if you fail to do so, judgment will be entered
plaintiffs, the plaintiffs in this action will
violation against you for the sum of two hundred
dollars, plus interest thereon from the date of such
and fifty-four and 42/100 at the rate of seven per
per annum, from the sixth day of February, of
this year, until paid.

and disbursements of this action.

[STAMP] WILLARD MERRILL

Instructions for Field Artillery
For sale. [au23dtf] O. J. DEAR